

EVENTS OF NEW YEAR

President Receives at White House.

MACARTHUR AT MANILA

The Czar Reviews Returning Rus- sian Troops—Inauguration of Governor of New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—In the long line of New Year receptions at the White House none, perhaps, was more brilliant than the one which today numbered in the twentieth century. And perhaps no feature of it was so universally gratifying to the distinguished throng which came to extend the greetings of the new year to the chief executive of the republic as the fact that the mistress of the White House was able to participate in the happy occasion and with the President receive the felicitations and well wishes of all.

The day has dawned dull and gray, but the air was soft and balmy. Toward 11 o'clock when the reception opened the sun burst through mist and cloud, brightened the white walls and pillars of the historic old mansion until it shone like alabaster and touched the stripes of the glorious American flag that floated above it with streaks of flame.

The grounds of the mansion house presented a stirring scene as the carriages began to arrive and the long line of army and naval officers in full uniform formed to the left of the massive porte cochere. Within, under the glamour of myriads of electric lights, which were reflected in the happy faces of the shifting throng all was brilliancy. The marine band, stationed under the stairway, discoursed national airs and lively marches throughout the ceremony. The members of the Cabinet and their wives, together with the ladies of the receiving party, were the first to arrive. They laid aside their wraps in the state dining room and entered the public apartments of the President, where they exchanged greetings with Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. The ladies of the receiving party entered the red and blue parlors and took their places behind the line. Meantime the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries, with the attaches of the various legations in their gorgeous and resplendent court uniforms, had gathered in the state dining room. Promptly at 11 o'clock the bugles sounded the approach of the Presidential party, and, led by Col. Bingham, the master of ceremonies, and Major McCauley of the Marine Corps, the President and Mrs. McKinley descended the main stairway, followed by the members of the Cabinet and their wives.

As the party passed along to the receiving room the President reflected in his smiling face his health and happiness. He bowed repeatedly to the crowds assembled in the corridors, greeting many of them with well wishes of the day. Mrs. McKinley also bestowed her gracious greetings upon many in the throng, and when three sweet-faced children near the front whirled a "Happy New Year" to the first lady of the land, she took a handful of buds from her exquisite bouquet of white roses and tossed them to the children. The party passed into the blue parlor and took their places, while the full Marine band burst forth with the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief." In addition to the ladies of the Cabinet, the following ladies were invited to occupy places behind the line and nearly all of them were present.

The Misses Hay Miss Cox, Miss Root, Miss Griggs, Miss H. Hitchcock, Miss Catlin, Miss McKittick, Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, Miss Hinde, Mrs. T. A. Bingham, Mrs. David J. Hill, Mrs. F. W. Hackett, Mrs. J. E. Richardson, Miss Steece, Mrs. Fuller, the Misses Fuller, Mrs. Aubrey, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Harlan, the Misses Harlan, Mrs. Gray, Miss Brewer, Mrs. Karriker, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. White, Mrs. Peckham, Mrs. McKenna, the Misses McKenna, Mrs. M. A. Hanna, the Misses Hanna, Miss Phelps, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Mrs. S. M. Cullum, Miss Ridley, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. J. K. Jones, Mrs. Egan, the Misses Egan, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mrs. A. P. Gardner, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. McMillan, the Misses Morgan, Mrs. O. H. Platt, Mrs. T. C. Platt, Mr. Redfield Proctor, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Henry M. Teller, Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, the Misses Foraker, Mrs. William B. Bate, Mrs. J. Rogers Hale, Mrs. D. R. Henderson, Mrs. J. H. Dailzell, Mrs. Charles H. Grosvenor, Mrs. S. E. Payne, Mrs. George W. Steele, Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. J. H. Ketcham, Miss Ketcham, Miss Wilson, Mrs. W. S. Kerr, Mrs. N. N. Cox, Miss Cox, Mrs. J. C. Gibbs, Mrs. E. H. Miles, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. I. M. W. Wilson, Mrs. Walter, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. P. M. Riker, Mrs. English, Mrs. W. K. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. I. S. Grant, Mrs. Sampson, the Misses Sampson, Mrs. Philip Sheridan, the Misses Sheridan, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Chas. G. Dawes, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Miss Kennell, Mrs. J. Stanley-Brown, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mrs. H. S. Beale, Mrs. Emma Blaine, Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. S. R. Rand, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. George Fabian, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Hobelstand, Mrs. Henry Matthews, Mrs. Loller, the Misses Loller, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. H. B. MacFarland, the Misses Ross, Mrs. Tenny Poe, Mrs. H. L. Beach and others.

NEW CENTURY RETIREMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The first year of the new century will be marked by many retirements in the army and navy for statutory reasons, mainly on account of age. The retirements in the army include three heads of staff departments, viz. Judge Advocate General Lieber, General Wilson, Chief of Engineers and General Burdington, Chief of Ordnance, each of whom holds the rank of Brigadier General. One Brigadier General of the line, General H. C. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Colorado, and six colonels of the line will retire during the year.

In the navy two Rear Admirals of the line, Kautz and Schley, and one Chief of Bureaus, Rear Admiral Nicholson, will be transferred from the active to the retired list during the present year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Brigadier General R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., retired, is critically ill in this city from a complication of diseases arising from kidney trouble.

NEW YORK'S INAUGURATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was today inaugurated Governor of New York. There was a great outpouring of people and a grand military display than have attended a ceremony of this character for many years. Over 1500 national guardsmen were in line in the escort column and in addition civilians who have been the life long friends and neighbors of the new executive and who had come to this city to attest their friendship.

The Governor-elect and his military escort were cordially greeted on their march from the executive mansion to the capitol and the Governor-elect repeatedly had to bow his acknowledgments to Governor Roosevelt and his staff received Governor Odell and staff in the public audience chamber of the executive suite in the capitol building. The new governor was warmly greeted by Governor Roosevelt. They spent several minutes in conversation after which a line headed by the two governors and composed of the military staffs, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff and the other officers of the executive staff, proceeded to the Assembly Chamber where the inauguration ceremonies took place.

The Chamber was filled to overflowing. On the platform were seated Mrs. Odell, wife of the Governor, Mr. B. Odell, Sr., his father, Albert Odell, his son, and other members of the Governor's family and members of the State officers' families, the heads of State departments and their wives and daughters and their families.

Governor Odell Governor Roosevelt and the other members of the executive party entered the Chamber at the noon hour and were greeted with applause.

CZAR REVIEWS TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—At Livadia, the Czar yesterday reviewed the Russian troops that have returned from China. His Majesty passed in front of the detachments and then ordered a march past. As each company passed the Czar thanked them for their services. Dinner was served to the soldiers in their barracks, where the Czar passed about from one table to another, addressing remarks to individual soldiers. Subsequently holding aloft a glass of brandy, his Majesty addressed the troops as follows:

"Brothers, I rejoice to see you assembled here, gallant heroes that you are, returning from so far away country after such an arduous campaign. I drink to your health."

MACARTHUR'S RECEPTION.

MANILA, Jan. 1.—If President McKinley's New Year's reception proves greater than that of General MacArthur, it will not be the fault of the people of Manila. This reception was the first official social function at which the Americans and Filipinos have mingled in a social way. For three hours, a stream of vehicles wound through the grounds of the Governor General's residence and discharged their callers—official and civilian—most of them natives, though there was a sprinkling of foreigners. The American flag, branches of Nipa flowers and vines predominated in the decorations throughout the mansion.

Admiral Remy received the callers by the side of General MacArthur and the wives of several generals assisted.

The introductions were made by General MacArthur's staff, assisted by members of the staff of Admiral Remy. The callers, after having been introduced, passed out upon a broad balcony overlooking the Pasig river and the majority of them lingered about the mansion until the ceremonies were finished.

Archbishop Chappelle, the apostolic delegate to the Philippines, and other church dignitaries were received first. The members of the Philippine Commission and the judges appeared in black frock coats and their attire formed a decided contrast to the white and gold uniforms of the officers of the army and navy. Filipino women wore elaborate native costumes and conversed affably in Spanish.

The use of carriage numbers was not understood by the coachmen and much confusion occurred outside.

NEW YEAR IN LONDON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The last day of a disagreeable and disappointing year was most depressing. Floods were clapping their hands north and south and west from unceasing rains and the Birmingham canal was breaking down in Staffordshire and causing great havoc. The war news was bad and the war office machinery was worse. Additional details of the British reverses at Heligoland showed that an enormous reinforcement, learning the names of glorious battlefields on its colors had been surprised at night when strongly entrenched and had lost one of its best guns in surrendering it to the Boers. The fact that the Boers invariably release their prisoners does not render such incidents less humiliating to British pride. The bitterest dross in the cup for English pride throughout the campaign have been the evil tidings that the Boers at Heligoland have been entrapped, taken off their guard and captured with their guns and there was a draught of this kind to leave a bad taste in the mouth at the end of the year.

There was also a general feeling of exasperation over a fresh scandal aimed at the British public by the publication of the South African press which would inevitably involve the honor of the military institutions under the public pump. Gen. Colville confirmed the general impression that he was seeking a trial by newspaper by leading yesterday a second state ment and then repeating his case until he had exhausted the patience of the public. His shoulders over his public official conduct in getting the public on for himself and scattering broadcast in the newspapers the general statement that Lord Roberts is nearing the coast of England. They are inclined to say with Gen. Buller, it would not have been done in the days of the "Duke." The spirit and energy of his defense has been so completely exhausted that the worst possible military form of Colville to rush into print as though he were convinced that the case against him had been closed and that he could not expect further success.

Mr. Brodrick also is sharply criticized for reversing Lord Lansdowne's ruling but these strictures are premature. It is not yet known whether Lord Roberts' report upon the Heligoland affair was filed before or after Lord Lansdowne left the War Office. Mr. Brodrick's friends say that he has not been made any attack upon the court since General Colville has

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BABY FOODS

It is clear that doctors and mothers think more of special foods than they used to.

The reasons are: (1) both mothers and babies live less naturally than they used to;

(2) mother's milk is not so plenty, and not so good, as it used to be;

(3) Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is mother food as well as baby food.

—enables the mother to feed her baby naturally.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.

WVNE 100 Pearl Street, New York.

no special influence there although he has a strong circle of influential friends in the west end and is a guardsman general.

TENNIS RETIRES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Sir John Tenniel's final cartoon will appear tomorrow in Punch, when he will retire after fifty years' connection with the paper.

NEW YEAR NOTES.

The New Year was welcomed at Rome with imposing ceremonies, including a midnight mass at St. Peter's.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 1, which is equivalent to midnight in Australia, the Australian flag was hoisted by the Lord Mayor over the Mansion House of London.

New York ministers met Dec. 31, and urged a great revival with which to open the century. Moody's son spoke.

The church in Sleepy Hollow, made famous by Washington Irving, had a watch night service on Dec. 31. It was lighted by candles, as it was a century ago.

Tra D. Sankov, the evangelist, held a service in Tonks Prison, New York, December 31.

Trouble With Venezuela.

CURACAO, Dec. 31.—The diplomatic controversy over the rival asphalt interests in Venezuela is approaching an acute stage. The Venezuelan government ignores the protests of Washington against the semi-official conspiracy to deprive the New York and Bermudez asphalt lake. Minister Loomis at Caracas is striving for a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu Has Taken It Up—Local Economy Speaks for Itself.

When you work too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you? You stoop over at some occupation. You strain yourself lifting.

You walk too far, or ride too far. You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep when night comes.

Your back aches, your head aches, often you ache all over.

Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out.

Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired.

They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action.

The heart has pumped the blood into them faster than they could filter it. The filter is overtaxed and becomes clogged.

They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow.

Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it.

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co. Ltd. Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FOG IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Dense fog of what is called the pea soup variety and the worst in several years covers the whole of the London district, seriously interfering with traffic of all kinds. Even pedestrians have difficulty in finding their destinations. The floods in the lower part of Bath is fourteen feet deep and the tops of cottages are just appearing above the waste. Boats have been kept busy rescuing the inhabitants of the place from the water. Four deaths from drowning are reported.

THAT MEANS RHEUMATISM.

Sore and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep, that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. It will do so whenever the opportunity is offered. Try it. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

THE BOERS

AGGRESSIVE

They Win Another Neat Success.

ARE INVADING THE SOUTH

Kitchener not Winning Laurels in His Pursuit of the Elusive Burgher Chief.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"PRETORIA, Dec. 30, 7 P. M.—General Lyttleton reports that our post at Helvetia was captured yesterday morning by the Boers. About fifty were killed and wounded and 200 taken prisoners. Colonel Kitchener reports that he is following with a small force in the track of the enemy, Helvetia being recaptured by Reeves, who has been reinforced from Belfast."

"Helvetia was a very strong position on the Machadodorp-Lydenburg railway, and was held by a detachment of the Liverpool regiment. Am asking for further information."

Lord Kitchener writing from Pretoria Saturday, December 29th, says: "There is not much change in the situation in Cape Colony. The eastern force of the enemy appears to have broken up in small parties at Utrecht and to be moving about rapidly in the same district, evidently waiting for support from the north. The last report states that the western force is moving to Carnarvon. De Lisle and Thornycroft are in close pursuit."

"French has occupied Ventersdorp. Clements reports that he is opposed on the road to Rustenburg. The eastern line was blown up near Pan and a train was held up this morning on the Standerton line."

"General Knox's column and Boyes' brigade are holding De Wet from breaking south."

While Lord Kitchener sends bad news for England on the closing day of the year, the press continues to take a surprisingly hopeful view of the grave situation and of revelations of an enormously wide field of Boer activity.

General De Wet is still at large. Kimberley is isolated. The Boers are in force enough to have captured a strong position at Helvetia, in the Lydenburg district, while, judging from Lord Kitchener's very recent advices, no progress is being made against the Boer invaders in Cape Colony.

According to further telegraphic advices received yesterday Zeerust is practically besieged, but has provisions sufficient for five months. The Garrison at Otshoshoop has been withdrawn to Lichtenburg. A dispatch from Carnarvon, dated yesterday, reports that the Boers who have been threatening that point were driven off and are being pursued.

"It is evident," says a belated message from Krugersdorp, dated December 23d, "that the Boer commissariat in the direction of the Magiesburg is well supplied and that until the country between here and the Magiesburg is properly cleared of Boers they will continue to concentrate there, the ground being particularly adapted to their methods of warfare."

To emphasize Lord Kitchener's covert admission that no progress is being made against the invasion of Cape Colony, a correspondent at Burgersdorp, writing Saturday, reports as follows: "Two fresh commandos are entering the colony. One has already crossed near Knaapdaar and the arrival of another is momentarily expected in the Steynsburg district. The Boers are said to have two or three horses each, though in bad condition. They have no guns or transport, but are well supplied with Lee-Netford rifles and ammunition. Captured Boers say that the intention of these commandos is to roam about and wait until De Wet appears on the scene."

All dispatches arriving in London agree that the Cape Dutch show no inclination to rise, but on the contrary, appear to be tired of the war and desirous of peace. Many refuse to supply the Boers with food and are willing to give information to the British regarding Boer movements.

Details of the Greylingstad affair show that while Colville's column was pursuing the Boers a second force of 400 of the enemy was seen moving toward the camp where the British transport was in possession. The small British force made a plucky stand. Reinforcements arrived with artillery and after a severe fight the Boers were defeated. The British losses altogether were nine killed and sixty-three wounded and missing. The Boers are said to have had thirty-one killed. The Boers admit that in their fight with General Clements at Nootgedacht they lost 120 men.

It is understood that Lord Kitchener cannot ask the colonies officially to send troops, says a Durban dispatch dated December 29th, but he wishes it to be known in Australia and Canada that Australians and Canadians arriving in Natal will be eligible for immediate enlistment in the irregular corps which is proceeding to Johannesburg for five months' service."

Commenting upon the Helvetia disaster the Daily Mail calls upon the Government to send out at least 50,000 additional mounted men.

CAPE MINISTER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A warrant has been issued against Dr. Tewater, a member of the late Schreiner Cabinet, and he is under arrest on a charge of delivering a seditious speech at Graaf Reinet inciting to rebellion, in connection with the recent Boer invasion of the colonies.

"This," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "is the commencement of a series of arrests heralding a wide extension of martial law."

BOERS IN CAPE COLONY?

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Boers have now reached a point half way between the Orange river and Cape Town, and, in spite of optimism of the London press, the Government action of Cape Colony in calling for volunteers to drive out the Boers shows how serious the invasion is regarded there. The only thing that really touches the British public is the loss of a big naval gun. The Times today, however, draws attention to what might prove a serious danger, namely, the possibility of another outbreak of enteric fever among the soldiers worn down by the hardships and privations of a prolonged and exciting campaign.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch to the War Office, dated December 31st, says: "A small portion of the enemy's forces which entered the colony to the east broke away in a southwestern direction and crossed the railway at a point between Bangor and Sherborne. They did some damage to the railway. The column under Williams will be in touch with this body today."

"The force which entered the colony to the west passed the road from Carnarvon to Victoria West at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. They were going south and were closely followed by Thornycroft and de Lisle. Very few recruits from the colony joined the enemy. Hertzog's men are already dropping their worn horses."

General Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, Sunday, December 30th, says: "The post at Helvetia was surprised at 2:30 a. m., the enemy first rushing a 47 gun. At dawn the officer commanding the post at Swartzkopje sent out a patrol and shelled the enemy out of Helvetia, making them abandon the gun temporarily. The Boers, however, formed our prisoners around the gun and got away eventually. No ammunition belonging to the gun was captured. The casualties were four officers wounded, eleven men killed, and twenty-two wounded. A column was sent out from Machadodorp, but owing to bad roads it failed to arrive in time."

It is now ascertained that the Boers who tracked westward from Vryburg and who were supposed to be going to Demaraland, are making for the Prieska district of Cape Colony.

A dispatch from Cradock says: "The Boers burned an empty goods train near Rosmead junction. The authorities at Rosmead have sent the women and children away to Cradock. It is reported that a commando has moved out of line and is making for Middleburg."

PORT ELIZABETH, December 31.—Reports are in circulation here that the train which was held up near Rosmead was not empty, but had sixty of the Prince Alfred Guards on board, who were returning from the front, and about forty passengers, women and children. The Boers numbered 200 with supports that could be seen in the distance. The soldiers defended themselves until the small quantity of ammunition was exhausted, when all were captured, though subsequently released.

An officer and three soldiers were severely wounded. The railway traffic has been stopped, but the Boers do not appear to have injured the roadway.

CAPE COLONY VOLUNTEERS.

CAPE TOWN, December 31.—The Cape Government has called upon the loyalists in twenty-seven districts, including Cape Town, to assist the military to repel invasion by the forming of a paid force. In a preamble to the call the Government announces the situation as follows:

"Owing to the fact that the armed forces of the colony have been sent out of Cape Colony in the west and south of Middleburg in the east, it is necessary to repel the invasion promptly and the Government calls upon loyal inhabitants to aid the military in this duty. The formation of a colonial force for the sole and exclusive purpose of repelling invasion, guarding lines of communication, and maintaining order in the disturbed districts."

"Volunteers should enroll with the Civil Commissioners in their respective districts. They will be paid five shillings a day, with rations, forage, arms and horses. The term of service is not expected to exceed three months. This notice especially applies to the districts named in it, but other districts may assist. Enlisting will begin Thursday."

It is estimated that no fewer than 1500 Cape Dutch are joining the invaders, who have penetrated further south than ever.

KIMBERLEY ALMOST ISOLATED.

CRADOCK (Cape Colony), Friday, December 23.—Kimberley is almost isolated by Boer raiders. No mails have reached there from December 19th to December 23th. Provisions are at famine prices. The military took charge of all the food stuffs December 22d. The Leinster Regiment, commanded by Major Barry, had a skirmish lasting four hours with the Boers at Driefontein, December 27th, suffering slight losses. The Boers at Gekunk captured a convoy of twenty-five wagons on Christmas eve.

COLVILLE'S CASE.

LONDON, December 29.—The demand for Major-General Sir Henry Colville's resignation has been accepted only served to whet the ravenous appetites of those who are howling for the responsibility of the reverses in South Africa being brought home to individuals. More heads are demanded. Where so many must be blamable it is felt that the selection of General Colville is woefully inadequate if not unfair. Indeed, it is already said that had not the Yeomanry force at Lindley, which Colville failed to release, included some of the nobility and

DEATH THE HACKMAN.

An agent of the Board of Health, entrusted with the serious duty of transferring lepers from the steamer to Kaili station, was guilty of an act yesterday which may be the means of spreading the leprosy scourge in Honolulu.

The story is told in the Advertiser's local columns and needs but a brief recapitulation here. Eight lepers, one of them in very bad condition, were delivered to the agent and he, instead of taking them to Kaili in a Board of Health ambulance, hired two hacks from Hackstand 4. These public vehicles took the rotting creatures to Kaili and returned to their stands to accept any other passengers who might offer fares.

After the lepers, what persons rode in these lazar hacks last night? Did some women, dressed delectate, who were going to a dance? Did some merry party of diners who were bound for a restaurant or returning from it to their homes? Did some tourist, on pleasure bent, sit where the lepers had sat? Who can say? The hacks with the reek of the plague were at the service of the public and no yellow flag or warning hand was raised to protect the people from them. Death the Hackman sat on the front seat. Who rode behind him?

What is the responsibility of the Board of Health? We believe that body would have stopped its agent in time had it known of his rash act. But that does not excuse its failure to have an ambulance ready for all transfers of lepers. Nor does it excuse the employment, as a guard and guide for lepers, of a man belonging to a race which looks upon leprosy with indifference and has no compunctions about exposing himself and other people to its ravages.

THE FISHERIES SOCIETY.

There is no reason for any one to believe, as a contemporary assumes to do, that the new society for the protection of the fisheries has private axes to grind. The man who circulated the paper organizing the society, Mr. Allan Herbert, is noted for his public spirit, and those who met with him at the Chamber of Commerce rooms the other day proposed nothing beyond laws prohibiting the seining of minnows and creating a fish hatchery, both measures being desirable from the point of view of those who want to make sea-food abundant and cheap.

It is a gratuitous slur to say or to hint that Mr. Herbert and his associates want to induce Congress to preserve the system of exclusive fishing rights which has so long been an injury to the many and a source of profit to the few. Against such rights Mr. Herbert has written and talked for years; and when Congress interfered with them he was among the first to congratulate the Hawaiian people. And it is largely in their interest that he and his friends are working now. He and they want to stop the ruthless destruction of minnows so that once more the sea banks and interior waters may teem with big fish, thus reducing the cost of living and adding to the available food resources.

Such a motive deserves the support and encouragement of the press; not its cynical disparagement.

THRESHING OLD STRAW.

The same little groups of malcontents that tried to haul President Dole over the coals some years ago for the expenses of his trip to the United States and at a later period wreaked themselves upon Gen. Hartwell, now propose to report Auditor Austin to the Grand Jury because he will audit the legitimate expense accounts of Land Commissioner Brown, who has gone to Washington to confer with the Interior Department.

We should suppose that the ridiculous failure of the last attempt to use the Grand Jury for factional purposes would inspire a lucid interval in the Sewall remnant. One heard dire and dreadful threats when the first Grand Jury met of what would be done to bring the Territorial authorities to grief. They were all to be grilled or boiled in oil or something of the sort. Day by day the spectacle of a Grand Jury with a lighted fire was paraded before a breathless public, but in the end the Grand Jury not only refused to burn anybody but visited its reproach upon the organ of the malcontents and incidentally sniggered a political judge in the face for bringing empty cases to its notice.

If an attempt is made to punish the authorities for sending Mr. Brown to Washington on public business at public expense we shall expect the Grand Jury to dismiss the threatened proceedings with a sneer. It would be singular indeed if the Territory, alone of all in the Union, did not send a commissioner to Washington when it needed to and had a fund from which the expenses could be drawn. But in point of fact it has done it and it may do it again if it desires and in the act will stand no more in danger of the Grand Jury than the police and the health authorities did the last time there was a factional crusade.

The young native students who have been picked out for West Point and Annapolis had better see that they travel with return tickets. The examinations at these academies are likely to be somewhat different from the one conducted by Mr. Robert Boyd, accomplished scholar as that gentleman possibly is.

Venezuela had American protection at a crisis in her affairs and was grateful enough to put up a statue of George Washington at Caracas. But when the payment of an American bill is asked, Venezuelan gratitude oozes out. It begins to look as if the display of a broadside might be needed at La Guayra as much as it was at Smyrna.

MILES-ALGER CONTROVERSY.

Of the merits of the quarrel over army beef, the people of Hawaii, with their tropical experience to draw upon, long ago made up their minds. That refrigerated beef sent to Cuba during the Spanish war and trundled by ice wagon in the wake of armies did not always smell sweet and fresh may be admitted without impeaching the nourishing qualities of the food. Refrigerated beef brought to Hawaii is wholesome, but if judged by smell after a brief exposure to tropical warmth it would, perhaps, be rejected as bad by a person brought up on the fresh beef of northern latitudes. But it is not unwholesome unless exposed, away from ice, longer than was usually the case in Cuba.

As for the standard canned beef over which General Miles again raises a hue and cry and which the yellow journalists slanders into uttermost disrepute, the same brands were and are used in the Philippines and in the Navy without causing complaint. It is quite true that such beef does not always look well under a tropical sun, but where is the authenticated case of poisoning that can be traced to it? One of the strongest guarantees of the purity of this beef, apart from the tests just referred to, may be found in the fact that after the yellow journals had worked off their sensation the British Government filed a \$250,000 order with Armour on behalf of the troops in South Africa.

That the beef supplied the soldiers in Cuba and the South evoked loud complaints from a portion of the Army is indeed true—but it was not from the regulars. The worthless militia, turned into volunteers, and the raw levies from farmhouses, stores and colleges—men who thought campaigning would be a picnic—were disgusted because they could not sit down three times a day to a hotel table. They wanted beefsteak smothered with onions, baked potatoes and asparagus, lamb with mint sauce and coffee like mother made. An occasional hunk of refrigerated beef, a can of Armour's brand, hard tack, beans and camp coffee were their sustenance and their grievance was like the wolf's long howl on Unalaska's shore. That General Miles raised his voice with them may be set down to his eagerness to make a point against Secretary Alger and to get for himself whatever political benefit might be had from the "embalmed beef" issue.

STREET EXTENSION.

A petition is being circulated to extend School street to Kaili so as to lessen the traffic on King street and provide the people in the Ewa end of the city with an outlet which would not be closed in case Chinatown should have another epidemic. The way Chinatown now stretches out makes it impracticable for Kaili people, in the event of a quarantine, to reach the business section by the route used in plague times; nor by any route for that matter unless the high-tide boating one should be utilized or the railroad brought into requisition. The main argument of present use, however, is the one that King street is thronged with traffic. The laying of Rapid Transit tracks over a part of the route tends to make matters worse and the prospect dubious. Finally, the sights and smells in Chinatown are not pleasing to white people who travel through that quarter.

The Advertiser in debating the School street proposals must remind its readers that it is committed to the doctrine that, before new highways are built, old ones should be put in good repair. The School street plan makes no exception. But the assurance of Supt. McCandless and Road Commissioner Campbell that, when the new rock crusher is ready, the repair of streets will proceed with celerity, prompts in us the hope that the time is not far distant when all needed extensions may be carried out. Chief among these should be the ones proposed for Kaili and for people living on the route of the intended Fort street extension.

One owner of the Bulletin soft-soaps the Independent party about the "high standing of Hawaiian-Americans" while the other one is at Washington trying to get Congress to kick their leader out of the office to which Hawaiian-Americans elected him. For blowing hot and cold the Bulletin is a machine that ought to be in every laundry.

Between punitive expeditions and looting and burlesque plays in the temples sacred to Chinese royalty, the allies are doing all they can to exasperate the Mongols and precipitate a war. That is what comes of a military government in a country which the powers say they wish to pacify. A war would mean battles, battles would mean victories and victories promotion, grants and medals. These are the objects of existence to military men and Von Waldersee is not too high to be above them. If Christian nations would put a civil governor in Peking and make the Field Marshal and his pugnacious Generals subject to the orders of that functionary China might soon settle down into its customary nonchalance.

The rumor that Emperor William would visit the United States was heard just before the Chicago fair but it came to nothing. So far as we know the revived story has no basis in anything the Kaiser has done or said. Although America is a country which profoundly affects the policy of Europe and one which broad-minded sovereigns would naturally like to see there are issues of etiquette which the crowned heads do not know a way to surmount. The only reigning sovereigns who ever visited the great republic were our own Kalakaua and the democratic Emperor of Brazil. Others have kept away because, as royalty believes, there is no one of sufficient rank to receive and entertain them. Even the Prince of Wales, when he visited this country some forty years ago, thought it best to travel as Baron Renfrew; and the Infanta Eulalia, after her experience with the Palmer House and with Mr. Higginbotham, was probably sorry that she did not journey as Mme. de Bourbon or as Mrs. Jones. As for the Kaiser his imperial soul must quail at the idea of being received by Mayors and Boards of Aldermen and being asked to review the Fire Department.

CAPITOL NEWS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Congress. He is very busily engaged in finding out what extent of regulation of the free coming of the Japanese the eastern members of the Congress would agree to, and this has not been wholly satisfactory to the western representatives.

Anything which will arouse interest in the matter would be welcomed, and on the other hand there will be close attention paid to this action, as by it will be established the ultimate standing of the Chinese residents of the Philippines. There, as in Hawaii, there have been citizens in the past Chinese merchants who have large interests in the city's business life, and who have always been regarded as citizens.

Another interesting feature which is commented upon here is that during the past election there were votes cast by the very men who have been declared to be aliens by the decision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

CHINATOWN FIRE LOSSES.

There is a feeling here among officials who should know that there will be recommended by the Governor to the Legislature when it meets first that an appropriation be made for the payment of the losses during the fire in Chinatown. Of course the time of the Chinese embassy has been taken up with other and more serious matters and that country is not in good shape to ask and insist upon quick action on the part of the people of this country, but there has been some work done thus far on the part of the Japanese legation looking toward an early settlement of the matter. The sum of the losses as they are viewed here will not exceed two millions and may fall below that figure.

It is said that the President will approve such an appropriation for the purpose, but there seems to be a sentiment, among very few, it is true, but still a sentiment, that there should be some kind of a general allowance made by this Government to cover the expense of quarantine and the loss occasioned at that time. This takes the form of a question on the part of some men here as to whether or not there will be a fair chance for a bill which would set forth the efforts made by the Hawaiian people to prevent a foothold by the plague there and thus save the mainland from being infected. Should this be pressed it is thought that there might be a settlement which would leave only part of the burden upon the people of the Territory. For grounds upon which to place this kind of measure it might be urged, according to those who have talked of the case, that the islands being a part of the country should not be compelled to stand a charge which, in the case of a state, would come largely upon the national Government. At least there could be charged to the national Government naturally all the expense of the quarantine. In the case of an epidemic of yellow fever in the south the marine hospital service is called upon to take part in the matter of fighting it and this might be turned to good purpose in the making of the argument in the matter of the plague. While nothing has crystallized here, there may be some action taken which would pave the way for a measure at the next or long session; this one is too short to hope for any action.

What will be the attitude of Congress when the matter of the maintenance of the proposed municipal forms of government which are being discussed in Hawaii come up here, should attract just as much attention now as any other feature. In the case of territories there may not be incurred any bonded indebtedness without the permission of Congress. This has been seen many times in the past when the various ambitious counties of the western territories have desired to obtain permission to give to some promised railroad a bonus for passing through the county in question. There is necessary always the passage of an enabling bill. It is very doubtful whether or not there could be obtained such consent for a bonding of the cities of the Territory in face of the successful and economical administration of the cities under the system of the past.

Hon. William Haywood, former Consul General, who comes to the capital to represent the interests of the commercial bodies of the Islands, will arrive in the city tomorrow. His trip to the east was made by the southern route and was interrupted by a stop in New Orleans which delayed his arrival.

SHIPPING AND CANAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Without the attendance upon daily sessions to take up their time, there is, during this recess, a continued discussion among members of both branches of Congress as to the outcome in the senate of the two leading measures of this session—the Nicaragua canal bill and the ship subsidy bill. Both are to keep a prominent place in the eyes of the people during the two months of the session which remain, and while they will be liberally discussed, there seems to be a prospect that this will be the extent of their advance. Round the resorts where the men who try to influence legislation congregate the opinion prevails that there will be much talk and no vote upon either bill and this impression is growing in the minds of every one.

There are no assignable reasons for the shelving of the shipping bill, which will meet every phase of the case. There is universal interest in the plan for the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine, but it is true that there will be necessary much missionary work before there can be any solid party vote behind such a bill. The chief proponent of this measure is Senator Hanna, the man who has been at the head of the Republican National Committee during the past two campaigns, and whose influence must not be underrated. Hanna is a peculiar man, one who made his great success in his business life, before he decided that it was his duty to get into politics with his whole energy, and then he turned the current of his endeavor and now is looked upon as one of the most resourceful politicians in the country. The oddest feature of all was that until this year he would not get out and do anything, he would work and work hard in his office, but on the

stump he would not go. The past campaign saw him out in the west talking to farmers, where they were supposed to be awake at nights to hate trusts and rich men, both of which Hanna was supposed to represent in his public and private capacity. But he made friends and votes, too. Since the fight upon his pet measure came up he determined to take the floor and fight for it as hard as he had done in committee. So he did, and the result, while it may not be apparent in the matter of votes for the bill, was at least to indicate that when he is aroused and in earnest Hanna can make as forceful an agreement as any member of the upper house.

But there will be necessary some conversations before the bill gets through, for there are men who dislike the word "subsidy" so heartily that they will not be denied the right to vote against any bill which proposes to give money to any man or corporation except for actual service. There is also a feeling among western Coast men that with the growth of the carrying trade in that ocean there should be given a greater proportion of the proposed subsidy than is allotted in the bill now before Congress. Of the \$9,000,000 contemplated to be distributed by this measure, the amount which may reach the Pacific shipowners is about \$2,000,000. This is deemed insufficient by such men as Senator Bard of California, who thinks that there would be, during the time of the life of the bill, more shipbuilding for Pacific trade than for the Atlantic. But this is only a small matter on the whole, for there would be practically as much opposition to the bill with a more equal division of the bounties as there is now.

In the case of the Nicaragua canal there is an element which cannot even yet be fully weighed. This is the revived Panama canal scheme. When a coterie of American capitalists bought the old French interests, putting into the scheme something like \$12,000,000, there was never much belief on the part of Congress that there would be any future for the ditch. There was the Calcebra cut, the floods in the river and many other objections which in the past had made the scheme come near to the point of impracticability. But despite this primary feeling the men who arouse interest in such affairs went to work, there was money to spend and the result was that now there has arisen in the minds of many what may be called "a reasonable doubt" to whether or not there may not be two canals, should the United States go ahead and build the Nicaragua ditch.

The latest plan is said to be for an European corporation to take over a share of the stock of the American company, build the canal as a private enterprise, and it is figured out that this can be done at a cost of not more than \$125,000,000, and should there arise any difficulty, appeal to the powers of Europe to guarantee the neutrality of the ditch. It is pointed out that there could not be called into play the Monroe doctrine, as any investment made at first would be by private owners of stock and not by any government officially. This may be the idle talk of the men who wish to cry wolf to frighten on your Uncle Samuel into purchasing to prevent competition, and again it may be the earnest work of the capitalists, who number among them some of the greatest financiers in the country. Their men here say, and in this they are borne out by the Walker commission, that they can complete their ditch within eight years, while the United States with a start at Nicaragua could not go on with actual work for two years, and then would have ten years' very hard work until the canal was ready for use, for four years of which time traffic would be going through Panama canal and thus creating a route which would be preferable before the American enterprise had gone beyond the stage of talk.

It will be apparent that with the many cross purposes working that there will be a hard fight, not against the canal in itself, but against any action until the best terms shall have been gotten out of the Panama people, and then a decision could be made which would be more likely to give to the country inter-oceanic connection quickly and cheaply.

NOTHING FOR HAWAII.

The failure of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to place in the bill which is to be submitted for consideration soon after the recess any provision for the surveying of the harbors of the Hawaiian Islands must be put down to the credit of the holding up of the Pearl Harbor appropriation, as outlined in these despatches. There is, in the opinion of the committee men who have most to do with the final framing of these bills, the subcommittee on the drawing of the measure, no reason why there should be any further money paid out, or rather provided for paying out until there has been settled for the future the point as to whether the appropriations of the committee shall be expended in the manner intended.

At the same time there is no enmity toward the Islands, as is indicated by the statement of the chairman of the committee, Mr. Burton of Ohio, who said that to put the money wanted into the bill in the House seemed impossible, but that it could be done in the Senate and would be accepted by the House conferees. The framing of a bill like this one, carrying over \$50,000,000, is a matter of hard labor, and one which does not show the work when it is done. For instance during the past few years there have been authorized by Congress many surveys of streams and harbors, many of which are not, in the opinion of the best men of the various communities, worthy of any attention at the hands of the national Government. When the Committee on Rivers and Harbors met at the beginning of December to take up the framing of their bill for this session they found several volumes of reports of the corps of engineers of the surveys that had been made. It is said that of the many which were authorized there was a considerable percentage which had been turned down, reported as unworthy by the unimpeachable engineers. Yet there were in these reports recommended improvements which would have cost the national Government \$200,000,000 to complete. The committee first talked over the total which it was to recommend for appropriation. This figure was

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Finally get at \$60,000,000. Then followed the winnowing of the chaff. Many harbors and rivers had to be ignored altogether. For others there was a limited sum set apart, and in few instances the amount recommended was placed in the draft of the bill. It took three weeks to have the hearings which were forced upon the committee. The chairman and members of the subcommittee on the bill worked every night till midnight and often, especially toward the completion of the measure, until 3 or 4 o'clock.

Finally what was thought to be the bill was drawn. But when it was totaled by the clerk it was found that the amount appropriated was nearly \$80,000,000. This meant that there should be a scaling of some \$20,000,000, and that after the entire matter had been gone over with a fine-toothed comb. But it was imperative. That time it was time for the cars to start in the morning when the weary legislators got through. Worn nerves were strained further for each member had some pet project. The chairman had one for his home city of Cleveland, but when he got through—for he had to cut it down with all the rest—he did not have more than two-thirds of what he wanted and what his city needed. But the bill was pruned and brought out in shape. So it will be offered but it will not remain in that shape. There is always small hope that there may be any amendments offered on the floor of the House. The majority has been too well drilled to permit the pet measure of one of its hardest working committees to be cut or added to on the floor, without some great necessity.

But there is another body to be reckoned with—the Senate. There the work of the Rivers and Harbors Committee is done by the Commerce Committee, of which Senator Frye of Maine has been chairman for so long. The Senate is a more complacent body and a member who wants something very badly can have good hopes of getting it. But there is a limit even there. For instance the Conference Committee which has the final whipping into shape of this bill must get together and its work must be approved by both Houses. So it is that the Senate may not hope to get out of the conference much more than an addition of 20 per cent to the House figures. That is the usual limit, though there is never any agreement on the matter. For instance two years ago the Senate amendment which provided for the appropriation of certain sums, to aggregate millions in the end, for the purpose of inaugurating the work of irrigation of arid lands in the west, nearly caused an extra session, for there was one of the regular supply bills to be agreed to, and two western Senators had made up their minds to filibuster until they got the irrigation appropriation. But the House conferees stood firm and won after a hard fight. They allowed twelve millions to stick but would not have the larger sum. There is an excellent chance that there may be yet the appropriation for the Island surveys put into the bill on the Senate side.

A Kamasina Dead.

George McIntyre died last night at 7 o'clock at the Queen's Hospital, after a lengthy illness. He was a brother of Hugh McIntyre, the grocer, and was born in Tahiti. He had lived many years in Honolulu, and leaves two small children. The funeral will take place at 3.30 o'clock from St. Andrew's Cathedral.

LAUREL WREATHS AND SPRIGS OF RUE

Praise and Blame for the United States by Englishmen.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Reviews of the year and the century fill the weekly and daily papers. In the latter and broader field the writers find greater satisfaction that America's part in England's history figures prominently. Sir Edwin Arnold signals the new century with a sonnet. Greeting Columbia, England says:

I send thee motherly kiss and benison. Love me or love me not, hap what may hap, My pride and prayers watch thy bright course begun. Thou dost uphold the lessons learned from me And speakest my Shakespeare's speech; God go with thee.

Columbia answers: If thy foes too much dare, I think we shall be no more kept asunder Than two great clouds in heaven that hold the thunder.

That Sir Edwin Arnold's views are not unanimously shared can be judged from a letter of Mr. Cunningham-Graham (a former member of Parliament, who, in July, 1898, wrote a series of articles most insulting to Americans in the Westminster Gazette), which is given a place of honor in the Saturday Review. It is the most bitter arraignment of Anglo-American friendship that has appeared for many days. The writer decries the after-dinner speeches of Senator Dewey, Lord Salisbury and others, and declares that this friendship has resulted only in kicks for Great Britain in the cases of Venezuela, San Juan, Alabama and Bering awards.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, who accompanied the relief expedition of the allies to Peking, says he carried a bottle of ale all the way from Tien-Tsin to the Chinese capital, thinking how welcome it would be to a friend when he crawled out of his bomb-proof, emaciated and famished. "What he did," writes Palmer, "was to offer me beer and to ask why the relieving column had been so long in coming. He has gained ten pounds since I saw him last. Rice and horse-meat seem to be fattening."

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| HONGKONG MARU | JAN. 23 | DORIC | JAN. 20 | | |
| CHINA | FEB. 8 | NIPPON MARU | FEB. 3 | | |
| DORIC | FEB. 16 | RIO DE JANEIRO | FEB. 13 | | |
| NIPPON MARU | FEB. 26 | COPTIC | FEB. 19 | | |
| RIO DE JANEIRO | MARCH 6 | AMERICA MARU | MARCH 1 | | |
| COPTIC | MARCH 14 | PEKING | MARCH 8 | | |
| AMERICA MARU | MARCH 23 | GAELIC | MARCH 16 | | |
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EIGHT LEPERS IN TWO HACKS

Public Carriages Conveying the Unclean.

CRIMINAL ACT OF DAVID NAHOOLEWA

Agent of Board of Health Must Answer for His Idiocy.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Eight lepers rode about the streets of Honolulu last night in public hacks.

Eight persons far gone with the disease that has of all things saddened and injured Hawaii, were put in public conveyances and sent by a Board of Health agent to the leper receiving station at Kalihi.

These same hacks after depositing their unclean freight sought and carried other passengers. Perhaps the wife of one of the most distinguished citizens of Honolulu rode in one of these leprosy-tainted hacks.

Perhaps some mother of beautiful and healthy children sat in one of these death-haunted vehicles, and with bare hands touched the cushions on which a few minutes before had reclined the unfortunate outcasts of humanity.

The eight lepers came from Maui on the gasoline schooner Eclipse. They had been collected on that island, and were sent by Sheriff Baldwin in care of his deputies to Honolulu on orders from the Board of Health. The duties of these deputies ended when they delivered their charges to an agent of the Board of Health here.

When the Eclipse arrived David Nahoolewa, who is a trusted agent of the Board of Health, received them.

Nahoolewa should have had at Sorrenson's wharf, where the Eclipse tied up, an ambulance of the Board of Health to convey the lepers to the station.

He says he found no one at the Board's stable, so he telephoned for two hacks to stand by.

The hacks came. One was number 217, driven by Abraham Kekai, and the number and name of the driver of the other could not be ascertained last night by the Advertiser.

Nahoolewa piled the eight lepers into the hacks and sent them to Kalihi in the custody of the drivers. The hackmen were promised \$4 each for their loads, and were told that the Board of Health would foot the bill.

When the hacks returned from Kalihi they went on Stand 84 and waited for customers. It did not matter that one of the lepers was so terribly diseased that the sores of the leprosy were fearfully apparent on his face, and that the matter from these sores might make the hack a very frightful source of evil.

Nahoolewa must have been conscious of having done a wrong thing, or more likely the censure of someone who learned of his criminally-foolish conduct, must have scared him, despite his years of familiarity with the handling of leper freight.

Nahoolewa called up Executive Officer Pratt of the Board of Health a short time afterward. Here is Dr. Pratt's statement of the conversation between Nahoolewa and himself:

"Nahoolewa," says Dr. Pratt, "rang me up at my house after nine o'clock and said that he had been taken to task by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth for using public hacks for conveying eight lepers to the Kalihi receiving station from the schooner Eclipse. He said that he had sent the lepers in hacks, and that he realized he had not done right.

"I was astonished at the man's statement, and asked him why he had not used the Board of Health's wagon. Nahoolewa replied that he had gone to the stable of the board to get the wagon, and finding none there, had ordered the hacks. It was late and I did not question him further about the matter, but told him to be at the office of the board at 8 o'clock in the morning.

"I shall thoroughly investigate his story and act on the best information

I can obtain. The Board of Health will not countenance such an action as the use of public conveyances for lepers."

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, when asked over the telephone what he knew of the matter, said: "I was at the station when I learned that Nahoolewa had telephoned from there for two hacks for the lepers. He had walked the eight from the wharf through the streets to the station, and leaving them outside the building, went in and summoned the hacks. It was reported to me and I asked Nahoolewa if it were true that he had sent the lepers in hacks to Kalihi. He said it was. I pictured to him the idiocy of such a step, and he said that he had not looked at it in that light. He acknowledged he had done wrong. I said nothing about it to anyone, as I intended to lay the matter before the Board of Health, and as it is not directly a police affair."

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

George Osborn Urges an Association To Revive It.

Editor Advertiser: What is to become of the coffee industry of the Hawaiian Islands?

This is the most important question to the coffee planters at the present time, because it looks from the present indications that this once promising industry will soon be numbered among the failures of these islands.

But does not this industry deserve a better fate? And must it go to the wall because there is no one that will take the least trouble to properly bring it before the public, or place it on the market?

It may be surprising to most people, to learn that while the Hawaiian coffee is considered second to none, that scarcely anyone in California, to say nothing of the Eastern States, have ever heard anything of it.

It may also be a surprise to most people to learn that there is no sale for Hawaiian coffee either here, or in the States, or anything to speak of.

And it will be a surprise for them to hear that all this coffee will bring, in the parchment, is six to seven cents per pound. And which is less than the cost of growing it. And there are but few that care to pay that price, unless the money is taken out in goods.

That this state of things is deplorable, and cannot last, is very evident, unless something is done to improve matters. And the only way, that I can see, is for the coffee planters themselves, to organize, and make an effort to improve the coffee, and to properly place it before the public. At present, poorly cured coffee is sent abroad by irresponsible parties, which has a tendency to lower the standard of the Hawaiian coffee; and for which reason we should form an association, whose business should be to secure uniform grading, packing, and labeling, and to hold auction sales, or some other means of selling the graded coffee, by agents of the association, at both the producing and consuming centers. And to so control the shipments by the association so as to prevent gifts in some market centers, and an insufficient supply in others. To contract with carriers and dealers, or otherwise control the sales, so as to secure for the producer the highest possible percentage of the retail price of the coffee. To establish factories in the central parts of the coffee-growing districts, with a capacity sufficient to take care of the crop and prevent waste.

The association to purchase fertilizers and other supplies at wholesale prices and furnish them to the members at net cost; also to collect and disseminate among members statistical and technical information calculated to increase the knowledge, and the profits of the coffee growers of the Hawaiian Islands.

These are some such rules as are in use in other organizations, for the purpose of protecting themselves from loss, and if we are to succeed, some such association will have to be formed here, and some such rules made and carried out.

There is no question, I think, that if these rules were carried out, about the success of the coffee industry. And as this coffee is undoubtedly a superior article, and the crops fairly good, it is to be hoped that something will be done to save it from total extinction; and the majority of the planters from ruin.

GEO. OSBORN

Kukula, Hawaii.

Transport Grant With Many Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 1.—Exactly a month was occupied by the transport Grant in making the trip from Manila, the vessel reaching port early yesterday afternoon after a rather uneventful voyage. The transport touched at Hongkong, from which port she is twenty-five days and thirteen hours. The time from Nagasaki was eighteen days and eight hours. In addition to the cabin passengers, an unusually large number of bodies of soldiers, or about 300, were brought from Manila, including ninety-six bodies of smallpox victims, most of whom died over a year ago. Four men died en route from Nagasaki. The Grant was detained in quarantine until 8 o'clock last night, when the vessel went to her berth at Polson street wharf, where the cabin passengers landed. Besides a large number of sick and disabled soldiers, the transport brought 79 discharged soldiers, 45 prisoners, 121 civilians connected with the army, and two discharged men from the navy. Included in the list of cabin passengers were Thomas F. Millard, correspondent for Scribner's, and the London Daily Mail; C. E. Kloeber of the Associated Press; and J. Martin Miller, a syndicate correspondent.

The Edward May Arrives.

Some anxiety was beginning to be felt concerning the bark Edward May, in shipping circles, and people were wondering if she could have been compelled to put back to San Francisco as the result of bad weather at sea. Yesterday, however, she showed up here safe and sound and was towed into the harbor by the tug Fearless.

The May was thirty-three days making the trip from the Coast, but she experienced almost everything on the passage except fair weather. Captain L. C. Hansen is her master; she brought a cargo of general merchandise consigned to Alexander & Baldwin.

DIED FOR HIS FAITH

Yuan Chang a Martyr To His Convictions.

THE NEWS OF THE ORIENT

Hongkong Plague Statistics--German Fits Up Hospital at Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 29.—The Chinese Universal Gazette publishes the remarkable memorials presented to the court by the devoted minister, Yuan Chang, before his outspoken patriotism had brought upon him a cruel death at the hands of the Empress Dowager and her clique. They form an earnest appeal to reason, pointing out the folly of the Boxer movement, the wickedness of its leaders and the futility of the attempt to exterminate foreigners. The memorialist urges that the governmental patronage of Boxers was likely to precipitate upon the country a calamity greater than any recorded in a thousand years of its history. The Taiping rebellion lasted more than ten years and involved a large number of provinces. The Mohammedan uprising in the northwest devastated four provinces and continued for three or four years. But these might be compared to diseases of the hands or feet, while the Boxer uprising strikes at the very heart. Everyone recognized the Taiping as banditti, but the Boxers are designated as "patriots" and raised to positions of trust. Thus China has incurred, not only the enmity of foreign nations, but their ridicule as well.

He then proceeds to analyze and controvert the Boxer motto: "Elevate the dynasty and exterminate the foreigners." The T'ing dynasty, he observes, has flourished for more than two hundred years and all the people have partaken of the blessings conferred by it upon the land. To say that it is in need of "elevation" is to imply that it has fallen or is about to fall, and the very thought is in itself treason. As for exterminating foreigners, if only the foreigners now in China were intended, but little good would result from the operation, for it would be impossible to prevent the arrival of others in even larger numbers. If it were proposed to exterminate all foreigners, the folly of the idea was evident and needed no argument, since the Chinese were outnumbered by them ten to one.

The memorialist says he knows well it does not conduce to the welfare of China to have foreigners swarming in the interior of the country, but the only way for China to protect herself is to perfect her internal administration, carefully guard her international relations, and then watch her opportunity. If war must be made, then it would be wiser to select one of the weakest western nations, instead of attacking all at once.

Yuan Chang earnestly endeavors to convince the authorities of the falsity of the reports received concerning the destruction of foreign warships and the Tientsin settlement and the success of the imperial armies in general. "They contain," he says, "no more of truth than the report sent in by Tung Fuh-tsiang that all the foreigners within the legations had been killed."

The memorialist denounces the reactionary ministers who had patronized the Boxers, deceived the court and wrought the ruin of their country. It must have been by this time perfectly clear to the writer that, in the existing state of affairs, no man could utter such trenchant truths and still continue to live. He accordingly throws aside all reserve and speaks as only a man can who has freed himself alike from hope and from fear. He openly asks for the capital punishment of Hsu Tung, Kang Yi, Chi Shu, Chao Shao-tao, Yu Luh, Yu Hsien and Tung Fuh-tsiang, specifying the crimes of which each has been guilty and using against them the arguments with which the whole civilized world has since become familiar. He does not mention by name any of the imperial princes, but adds: "All who have been guilty of the same crimes should be judged by the same law without reference to lofty position or royal blood." Only such action, he contends, can convince the western world that the Boxer atrocities were not committed in accordance with the imperial will. He protests his willingness to die if necessary for the cause which he has espoused, and concludes that if his own life must answer for those of the men whom he has denounced, he is ready to enter the lower world smilingly and with no thought of resentment.

NEW GERMAN HOSPITAL.

One of the leading foreign hospitals of Nagasaki will shortly close its doors for a period of at least three years. For some time past the German Government, through its local consulate in Nagasaki, has been trying to secure eligible premises in Nagasaki for the accommodation of convalescent and sick troops from North China. The hospital ship Gera permanently stationed at Nagasaki as the receiving vessel for German troops, is taxed to its utmost capacity and cannot receive any more patients, and the Wittekind, another hospital ship, has also a large number of sick and convalescent on board. The labors of the medical staffs of these vessels will be considerably lightened shortly, for the German authorities have secured a lease of the "Cliff House," Nagasaki, for three years, and the premises are to be used as a convalescent home for those troops who are well on the road to recovery. It is stated that the sum paid for the Cliff House is Y. 800 a month.

HONGKONG PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Dr. Francis Clark's report on the epidemic of plague in Hongkong during the current year has been made public

The total number of cases reported was 1,082. Since then but two have occurred, which only very slightly affects the statistics. Of the previous 1,082 cases mentioned in the report, all but 28 were among the Chinese, while of the total of 1,034 deaths all but 15 were among the Chinese. The case-mortality, therefore, was as high as 95.5 per cent, while the Chinese case-mortality was no less than 96.6 per cent. For purposes of comparison Dr. Clark gives the figures for the previous epidemic years, 1894, 1896, 1898 and 1899. These were as follows:

| | 1894 | 1896 | 1898 | 1899 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cases | 2,678 | 1,204 | 1,320 | 1,436 |
| Deaths | 2,485 | 1,078 | 1,175 | 1,423 |
| Percent mortality | 92.7 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 96.1 |

From this table it will be seen that the present year has been marked by the smallest number of cases and deaths of the five, but the mortality percentage has been highest but one, namely, that of the great plague year, 1894.

RUSSIA AS A MARITIME POWER. A new company (the Russian Asiatic) is being formed at Odessa and purchases of several steamers are now being arranged. The vessels will run between Odessa and the far east. In fact, the traffic is so promising that two other companies are being formed for the same purpose. The Union Steamship Company of Copenhagen obtained permission to transfer seven vessels of 18,000 tons to the Russian flag in order, by so doing, to continue to participate in the Baltic-Black sea trade, which is now reserved exclusively to vessels under the Russian flag. These facts, says Engineering, show that Russian shipping is gradually encroaching on fields which were most exclusively British, and it is desirable that all who are interested in shipping should keep themselves informed regarding the most recent developments.

INSECURE BANKS.

On the 25th inst. the Kumamoto Savings bank suspended payment. The Hundred fifty-one bank, Kumamoto, is reported to be on the point of failure and it is also stated that a bank in Namba-mura, Osaka-fu, is in a dangerous condition.

FATAL LANDSLIP.

About noon on the 20th instant a landslide occurred in a mountain near the Southern O-u line of the Japan Railway. A house occupied by railway coolies was overwhelmed, and four men perished.

SIR ERNEST SATOW AT PEKING.

The N. C. Daily News quotes from a private letter from the north, which says: "Sir Ernest Satow has made a very favorable impression in Peking, giving at once the impression of ability and a great deal of reserved strength; moreover, he is very dignified and has a Chesterfieldian manner to which Peking is not very much accustomed. Our folk all think he promises well; my informant was a French lady who is a good judge."

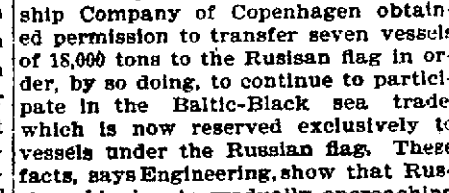
All Run Down

No Appetite. Weak. Discouraged.

Warm climates always debilitate the nervous system. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate, and you go about downhearted and depressed. All this may be quickly changed with proper treatment.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, of 28 Enkino St., North Melbourne, Victoria, sends us her photograph and this letter:

"I had lost my appetite, was very weak, and all run down. Nothing did me good, and I was discouraged. I then tried



AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and it brought me right up to my usual health and strength. And I want to add a word here about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has cured me of such hard coughs and colds that I feel I could not do without it. For family remedies I rely on that word, 'Ayer's.'"

Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. Take just enough to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

that from the 1st of January, 1901, Singapore mean time will be adopted for the whole of the Colony and Federated Malay States. On and after that date the time referred to in all time tables, Government railways, or steamships will be Singapore mean time, and not local time, as hitherto.

A lighter, belonging to Mr. Seikichi Yamada, Hamagawa, Ehara-gori, was sailing with a full cargo for Yokohama off the Shinagawa bay on Friday morning, when she was capsized by violent waves and sunk. The water police saved all the sailors except one, Kanekichi Yamada, whose dead body was afterwards discovered. The cargo was saved.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Samuel Parker was a passenger on the Claudine. She returns to her home on Hawaii.

Dick Davis, purveyor of the Claudine, has purchased the Star Oyster House from Harry Klemme.

The stockbooks of the Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd., will be closed to transfers from the 16th to the 31st instants, inclusive.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of Health for transportation service from Honolulu and other ports to the Leper Settlement at Molokai.

George C. Potter, who was secretary of the Hawaiian Foreign Office, and of the commission to the Paris Exposition, has accepted a position with the Spreckels Bank.

Attorney H. A. Bigelow, of the firm of Kinney, Ballou & McCasaban, has gone to Hilo to attend to some legal business. He will be away a fortnight or more, and will combine business with pleasure.

Frank Pacheco has filed a denial in the Circuit Court to the complaint of William L. Peterson, who alleges that as a result of the latter's arrest upon a warrant sworn to by Pacheco, he has been injured to the extent of \$2,000.

Recent visitors from the Coast say that Kakaia dollars and quarters are now in free circulation in San Francisco, being accepted there readily at equivalent values. This has only been since last June, since the Territory was organized.

George R. Ewart, manager of Kilauea Plantation, who is now in town, says that affairs at Kaula are all right, except that there has been a too liberal supply of rain. The weather has now, however, reached a normal condition again.

W. C. Hare, representative for the W. H. Mullins Company, manufacturers of architectural sheet metal at Salem, Ohio, arrived in this city yesterday on the Alameda. Mr. Hare will at once assume charge of the construction work of the new Hackfield building.

Edgar Allen Newcomb is a new arrival in Honolulu, to which city he has traveled from his home in Boston. Mass. Mr. Newcomb is well known in the Eastern States as a composer of children's songs. In Honolulu Mr. Newcomb expects to find much material that will aid him in his chosen line of work.

At the home at Kala'awa in the Leper Settlement on Molokai, Christmas was celebrated joyously. Brother Dutton, in charge there, invited the outside dwellers to come to the home. There was a band concert from 2 to 6 p. m. coffee and cake, and a phonograph played its full complement of seventy-five pieces.

Mr. O. Toepelmann, for the past six years the very efficient and popular chemist of the Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., has resigned his position. He will leave in a few days for Kahala plantation, where he will take the position of chemist. His numerous friends in town will miss him, but will wish him good luck and success in his new undertaking.

A letter has been received by Wray Taylor from R. H. Long, of Waimea, Hawaii. Mr. Long has started to grow fresh vegetables for the Territorial markets, and he reports great success. He has planted thirteen acres to many varieties, and says he has now growing, tomatoes, cauliflower, celery, cabbage, beans, turnips, parsnips, beets and rhubarb. These products, he says, will soon be ready for the markets.

Work on the sewer outfall will be pushed at the latter end of the week. Engineer Edwards will have the new dredger and the coral chopper in place by that time. The chopper will clear the bottom of the channel in which the outfall pipe will be laid in its descent below the ocean beyond the reef. The work will be prosecuted with vigor, and every effort made to have it completed in time to receive the sewage from the main of the present system. The piledriver is at work right along.

ORIENTAL BRIEFS.

Up to the 14th instant Hongkong had collected \$12,000 in aid of the sufferers from the typhoon there.

According to a Kumamoto despatch the North Bank there suspended payment on the 25th instant.

A Russian transport with 267 troops and 75 horses on board, was to leave Nagasaki for Port Arthur today.

Mr. Song Kiun, the new Korean minister in Tokio, proceeded to the Palace on the 24th instant, and presented his credentials to H. M. the Emperor.

The British ship Dimdale, 1,779 tons, Captain Rothery, arrived at Nagasaki on Saturday from Philadelphia with a cargo of case oil. The vessel accomplished the voyage in 145 days.

The judgment in the appeal against the original decision in the case Bardeux versus Tanaka in a claim for damages arising out of a rice transaction, was delivered at the Osaka Appeal Court on Monday. The verdict was for Mr. Bardeux with costs, the original judgment being quashed.

The villagers of Iori-mura, Toyama prefecture, are in a pitiful condition. The whole village was destroyed by fire recently, and the poorer inhabitants are now living on charity. They find it difficult even to get shelter, and have to fight with the snow, which is now covering the ground to the depth of about seven feet.

The Government Gazette announces

A TRAGEDY RECALLED

Agnes Lovell Adopted by Grandparents.

THE CHAPMAN MYSTERY

Schooner That Sailed Away and Never Was Heard of--News of Courts.

The First Circuit Judge yesterday signed an order legalizing the adoption of Agnes Lovell, aged 14, by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Lyle, upon petition of Mrs. Ida B. Sturtevant, her mother. The articles of adoption give the child the rights of inheritance, and her name is changed to Lyle. The articles were signed by the mother and stepfather of the girl.

The case is peculiar, and brings up memories of an ocean tragedy of some thirteen years ago. The father of Agnes Lovell was Captain Lovell, who sailed from Honolulu as master of the schooner Phoebe Chapman, chartered by the Seventh Day-Adventists to carry missionaries to Tahiti and Pitcairn Island. The vessel left port with a number of passengers besides the missionaries, and never was heard from afterward.

Agnes Lovell has always since her father's disappearance lived with her grandparents, the Lyles. She is the niece of Alex. Lyle, Daniel Logan and William and Sam Lyle. Mrs. Lovell waited for a number of years, but finally despairing of ever hearing again from her husband and giving him as dead, married C. Vale Sturtevant, whose wife she now is. The articles of adoption are also signed by the girl herself, consenting to the provisions therein made.

Several new suits were filed in the Circuit Court yesterday morning. A suit for \$1,000 has been brought against the New Zealand Insurance Company on a fire insurance policy by Hong Kee & Co. Gehring & Butzke, plumbers, have sued T. Horton for \$336.47 on account of labor and materials. A bill for partition of land in Honolulu and Kaula has been brought against William Malohe et al., including W. O. Smith, as guardian, by Alexander Malohe.

An account has been rendered by Administrator J. M. Camara in the estate of A. G. Cunha, deceased, showing payments of \$214.25 and receipts \$340.

Bishop & Co. have brought a bill for foreclosure of mortgage against the Tausa valley property of Samuel and Kane Kaumuanani.

The required bond of \$100 was filed by Mary Medeiros, with Jos. Frías as surety, as administratrix of the estate of Manuel C. Medeiros.

A bill for partition of land in Milligan street has been brought against Isaac J. Robinson by Elizabeth A. Robinson. The property in question was once sold by S. K. Ka-ma, guardian, but the sale was annulled by the court. Milligan street has cut through it, leaving two slightly unequal portions on either side, of triangular shape.

The execution on judgment for \$14.52 in a suit of Kapilani Estate vs. S. Ahmi was returned, as unsatisfied by Deputy Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth, who reported that no property was discoverable within the jurisdiction of the execution.

A Supreme Court execution was thereupon issued, authorizing an execution on property anywhere within the Territory.

The inventory of the estate of John De Costa, deceased, as filed by M. G. Shios, shows an insurance of \$1,000 and an account with the Postal Savings Bank of \$336.80.

In the suit for damages against Akoi and J. H. Barenaba by Lai Young, guardian of the minor Laahia, an execution was issued to levy upon the joint personal property of Akoi and Barenaba, for the sum of \$200 and costs.

George Boardman of Honolulu submitted a petition for allowance of accounts and final distribution, and discharge from the duties of executor of the estate of Eliza Jane Boardman, deceased. The schedule filed shows collections to be \$1,488.35 and disbursements \$2,534.97, leaving a balance of \$1,043.61. The date for the hearing of the allowance account was by order set for February 15th.

Joseph de Medeiros, appointed administrator of the estate of Manuel de Medeiros, amounting to about \$1,500.

THE YACHT FOR LIPTON

Designer G. W. Watson Thinks He Now Has the Crack Model.

LONDON Dec. 29.—George W. Watson's description of the Hendersons and his enjoyment by the Denny's, who have never built sailing yachts of any description to construct Sir Thomas Lipton's second American cup challenger, has created much discussion and hitherto has not been explained.

A representative of the press learns, however, that Watson was influenced by the benefits derived from the testing tank used by the Denny's, which he first tried with the yacht Levistrat. After this he utilized the tank for a series of experiments to determine the best hull shape for the Shamrock II before he signed the contract with Sir Thomas Lipton.

He is convinced that he has discovered a hull much better than anything that he has ever designed. The testing tank is in a really a pond 200 feet long, 22 feet broad and 9 feet deep. Over it is a railroad with a car drawn by a stationary engine. The model is attached to the carriage and the speed got from every model for every ounce of power is automatically recorded.

There are arrangements also for testing at all keel angles. The apparatus is said here to be the only one of its kind in the world. By its means Watson has tried a dozen models. The importance of these experiments can be judged from his admission that it was due to a fault of the hull that the Valkyrie and Shamrock failed.

It is believed that the new boat will stand driving hard without drawing a big quarter wave behind, hence the secrecy which is so carefully observed.

ROYALTY TALKS.

Liliuokalani To the Independent Party.

SECOND DAY OF HOME RULE MEET

Kalauokalani Elected President and Kaula Vice President.

At the session of the delegates to the Independent Home Rule party convention in Foster hall Tuesday, Senator D. Kalauokalani was elected president and other officers were chosen as follows:

Vice president, Jas. K. Kaula.
Honorary president, J. K. Kaula.
Honorary vice presidents, G. G. Palikapa and Iokua Keau.
Secretary, J. K. Nakookoo.
Treasurer, J. Kallimal.
Auditor, Kallihua.
Finance committee, Senator-elect J. P. Kaohi (Hawaii), Senator-elect Kaula (Maui), Uahinu (Molokai), J. Kanui (Oahu), Rev. Lelewi (Kauai).

The constitution was adopted with a few minor amendments, leaving the constitution of the present united party practically the same as it was when the Independent Home Rule party was formed.

When Chairman Pro Tem Kalauokalani announced the nomination of officers was in order a half dozen Hawaiians were instantly on their feet, each anxious to be first in naming Kalauokalani as the chairman. The nomination was made by David Kupihia and the election of the popular Senator-elect was unanimous by acclamation. While the election was going on one of the oldest and most influential politicians of the country, John Kanui, was called to the chair. As soon as the Secretary had cast the formal ballot for the election of Kalauokalani, the latter was escorted to the chair by J. Prendergast and Kanui retired from the seat.

The new President made a brief speech, but spoke very earnestly, thanking the convention for the honor it did him and giving a retrospective history of the Kalaiaina Society, of which he had been the leader for the past four years. He spoke of the many cares and trials that were his in the performance of his official duty—how he had often gone hungry, how he had left home and wife and children, and not in the best of circumstances—how he had been out in the rain and cold and how he had worked while ill—all in the interests of the people of his beloved country. He wished to assure the convention which had seen fit to confer the position of honor upon him that he would continue to labor as faithfully in the future as he had in the past.

He then went on, pointing out the great purpose to which his own work and that of his faithful friends had been done. He promised that all present should soon see what fruits are in store during the next session of the Legislature, and that the welfare of the Hawaiian people would be looked to as never before.

After Mr. Kalauokalani's address the Secretary called for nominations to the vice presidency, and seven names were placed in nomination. Mahoe, who nominated James K. Kaula, the former president of the Aloha Aina Society, made a strong speech in favor of the candidate. He told how, when the Aloha Aina Society had fallen entirely to pieces four years ago, Kaula took hold of it and labored until it had gathered its fragments together and stood on such a footing as it never had before. Among the other candidates nominated were Robert N. Boyd, Kanuha and Kallimal. When the forty ballots were counted it was found that Kaula and twenty of them, the remaining twenty being divided about equally. Mr. Kaula was declared elected vice president and an adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock the following morning.

Twenty-eight members of the convention were present at the opening of the meeting at the appointed hour yesterday, and later on three more came in. As President Kalauokalani was busy on outside matters important to the welfare of the party, Vice President Kaula presided. The election of officers continued.

J. Kanui was unanimously elected honorary chairman, and G. G. Palikapa and Iokua Keau were chosen honorary vice presidents.

For the position of secretary two names were placed in nomination, J. Nakookoo and Kallihua. Nakookoo was elected by a large majority. This was a tribute to the work which Nakookoo has done in the past as secretary of the Independent Home Rule party.

For the office of treasurer Kallimal and Makai were nominated. Kallimal beat his opponent by a large majority. The successful candidate was called upon to make a speech and in response said that whereas in the beginning there might not be more than five cents in the treasury, the fund might grow to millions in the future, and promised to care well for the money entrusted to him, whatever the amount. He had come to Honolulu without a cent in his pocket, and had been burdened with a wife and child, but he had worked hard and built a home for his family. He was now earning along well, but he had earned all of his money by hard work, he knew the value of money.

In the election of auditor there was a close contest. Kallihua and Makai were nominated. Out of the thirty-three ballots cast, Makai won for Kallihua and fourteen for Makai. Mr. Kallihua made a speech, thanking the convention for the honor done him. He said he had been secretary

of the Kalaiaina Society for fourteen years, and during all that time there had not to his knowledge, been a word of fault finding with him or his work. The convention next considered the selection of the executive committee. Mr. Mahoe offered a resolution to the effect that the present members of the committee and the officers, be made the executive committee of the Independent Home Rule party. A Maui delegate here objected, as he thought the party was trying to carry everything its own way, regardless of the desires of the other islands. The resolution was adopted over the objection, the members of the committee being as follows:

J. K. Kaula, J. M. Kealoha, W. H. Kallimal, J. C. Quinn, J. K. Clark, K. Nakookoo, S. K. Pua, Kahahawai, D. H. Keilala, Geo. Kala, R. N. Boyd, S. C. Polikapa, Moses L. Kaalika, S. Meheula, E. C. Rowe, L. K. Nakookoo, B. Kauehalau, D. W. Kamahikane, Senator-elect Kaula, Kallihua, J. M. Kealoha, S. H. Meekapu, H. B. Keilhehenu, J. Halelulu, J. W. Holu, W. Kalaehao, Kawalki, William Ringer, A. Kaiuna, Timoteo, D. Al, J. H. Kanakailili, D. Cronningburg, Huka, C. B. Muile, Kualaku, H. Kallimal, Maikali, Papoko, Keohokapu, W. Kallihua, J. M. Mahuka, Kupihia, Kallihua, Kallimal, Kallimal, James K. Kaula, Jr., Manuhua, Naehe, Kallimal, J. K. Alapai, John Lili, Kaka, John Hina, J. Alapai, J. Kukuahala, Lapana Keawe-pooole, J. W. Blipekane, P. Halola, A. Loma, B. Hao, D. Kaona, William Kapa and William Kallihua.

It was decided that, in the choice of the finance committee, a candidate from each island should be voted for in turn. The result was the election of five members, as follows: Hawaii, Senator-elect J. P. Kaohi; Maui, Senator-elect Kaula (unanimous); Molokai, Uahinu; Oahu, J. Kanui; and Kauai, Lelewi.

Each of the newly elected committee made a brief speech of thanks, promising to do the best they could for the interests of the party.

In the choice of members for the finance committee the name of Senator-elect Kallihua was also proposed. Kallihua was a member from this island, but Mr. Kalauokalani asked that his name be withdrawn, and J. Kanui was unanimously elected.

Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon the delegates met in front of the home of the Queen, on Beretania street.

James K. Kaula and Senator-elect Kalauokalani entered the reception room at Washington Place and paid their respects to Queen Liliuokalani.

After them came the delegates, with each of whom she shook hands. The Queen stood at the mauka end of the room and received her visitors graciously. She wore a black silk gown with black lace, and about her neck was the royal lei hula. All about her were the evidences of royalty, and on her head she wore an ilima lei, artistically arranged.

When the delegates had arranged themselves about the reception room, Kaula stepped forth before the Queen, and with a low bow, delivered the following speech:

"Our Beloved Queen—We come before you today as representatives from Hawaii to Nihaui to express to you our wishes for your welfare and happiness.

"We come as American citizens now, for by the act of that great country, Hawaii has become a part of the Union. We come as a people without a sovereign, without a Queen. Our sovereign, our Queen, have passed away forever in the eye of the law that has instituted a new order of things in our midst.

"Yet, beloved Queen, our watchful mother, we would have you believe that you are to us, still our Queen. In our hearts we feel our allegiance to you. We love you still as our Queen, and we shall always revere you as such.

"We are delegates from the Islands of this group, from Hawaii to Nihaui, and we come in the name of the people to do with all our might what our hands find to do. We have united the Aloha Aina and the Kalaiaina societies and hereafter this union will be known as the Independent Home Rule party, a party that means to work for the welfare of the people.

"We have been a people cast about in the sea with no hopeful outlook. Our country has been taken from us and our Queen has been removed from where she belonged. But now we have united in one strong party that will live to the end, and that will see to it that Hawaii's best interests are conserved.

"We recognize you as our mother and on your head we call down the blessings of God for your faithful labors for and for your strife in our behalf in that great country—America. With one heart we opposed annexation to the end, but now it has come, let us do the best we know how. We assure you of our love, beloved Queen, and if, in the future there is ever anything we can do for you, rest assured we will do it with a willing heart and hand. And now, we give you our aloha, the aloha, and pledge to you our undying allegiance to the end."

Queen Liliuokalani was visibly affected. When Kaula had finished she paused for a moment, and then replied:

"My Children—I thank you for the expressions of love you give me. From my heart, I thank you. Love is a great thing. Between you, my people, and myself, it will abide forever.

"You have been chosen as representatives of the people as American citizens, to watch over Hawaii's welfare and Hawaiians' welfare. As I look at you, I feel sure you will do that work well. Stand firm, my people. Be not led astray by what might come to you from the tempter.

"Mr. Wilcox, our delegate at Washington, has been received and, according to all reports, has been well received. He is the man you have chosen, and he will do what you direct him. Watch and pray, my people. Conduct yourselves in the manner of good citizens and you will surely win in the end."

"I shall always preserve for you an undying love. Your interests will be my interests, as they have always been, and I shall ever stand by you as a loving mother. Be assured, my people, of my aloha, for it is real and lasting. And now, in wishing you success in your conduct of the affairs of this party, I also ask that God's blessing be upon you forever."

After the afternoon session, after roll call, it was moved that a committee be appointed to take charge of the management of branch organizations of the Independent Home Rule party throughout all the islands. S. K. Mahoe suggested that this matter be left with the executive committee, and his motion was carried.

Greetings from the delegates to the convention to Delegate Wilcox, President McKinley, and the senators and representatives at Washington were next considered. S. K. Mahoe moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions of greeting. This motion carried, and D. K. Kalauokalani, J. K. Kaula and Secretary Nakookoo were appointed on the committee.

J. A. Kupihia moved that the resolution of S. K. Mahoe, made in the morning, relative to the old executive committee, should be reconsidered on the grounds that Mahoe's resolution was inconsistent with section 9 of the constitution of the Home Rule party.

This motion created a great deal of debate and argument among the delegates, and there was considerable excitement. "Question, question," was called many times, but the question was not put before the meeting and, in the midst of the argument, Mahoe moved that the convention stand adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. The motion carried.

Seattle is Ambitious.

SEATTLE, Jan. 1.—Since yesterday morning a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, by appealing to the business men of the city, have raised \$22,900 of a fund for Moran Brothers, of this city, so that their bid for a battleship to be built at their yards here may be scaled down to the limit of cost set down by Congress for the appropriation. The matter is being taken up by the business men of Seattle, and the necessary \$100,000 expected to be raised before the end of the week.

San Francisco Call Denounces Nauseating Fake Philanthropy of That Paper.

Commenting upon the fact that more Porto Ricans are coming to Hawaii and upon the miserable conduct of the San Francisco Examiner in preventing most of the last lot from reaching here, the Call, says editorially:

HARRISON ON CURRENT TOPICS

The Ex-President Makes a Characteristic Address at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 1.—Ex-President Harrison, speaking to the toast "Hail, Columbia," at the banquet on the dedication of the New Columbian club, said:

"I estimate the gift of the governing faculty to be God's great gift to the Anglo-Saxon, and in the constitution of the United States, with its division of powers, limitations upon the governing departments, and its sublime reservations in the interests of individual liberty, I see the highest achievement of that most rare faculty.

"I have no argument to make here or anywhere against territorial expansion; but I do not, as some do, look to expansion as the safest or most attractive avenue of national development. By the advantages of abundant and cheap coal and iron, of an enormous surplus of food products and of invention and economy in production, we are now leading by the nose the original and greatest colonizing nations, Australia and New Zealand, and their conquests to South Africa, Great Britain cannot hold the trade of her colonies against American offerings of a better or cheaper product. The Central and South American states, assured of our purpose not only to respect but to defend their autonomy, and finding the peace and social order which a closer and larger commercial intercourse with the world will bring, offer to our commerce a field the full development of which will realize the El Dorado.

"The decapitation of the ex-president when the oath of office has been administered to his successor will greatly vivify a somewhat tiresome ceremonial. And we may some time solve the newspaper problem what to do with our ex-presidents, in that conclusive way. Until then, I hope an ex-president may be permitted to live somewhere midway between the house of the wise and the crypt of the mummy. He will know, perhaps, in an especial way, how to show the highest honor to the presidential office and the most courteous deference to the president on great questions, however, and especially on questions of constitutional law you must give an ex-president his freedom, or the axe—and it is too late to give me the axe.

"Any Democratic friends who may share your hospitality on this occasion will pardon me for saying to any of them, who have not been looking toward me, that the Democratic party has never been less attractive than now. No plan of reorganization suggests itself to me except that suggested by a waggish lieutenant of my regiment to a captain whose platoons were inverted. He said: 'Captain, if I were in your place I would break ranks and have the orderly call roll.'"

WILL BUILD A HOME.

Harmony Lodge of Odd Fellows Has Broad Plans.

A new and handsome home is to be put up by Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., at the corner of Hotel and Richards streets, on the site of the old Hotel. The matter was brought up before a meeting of the lodge and the details of the plans have not yet been arranged. The new building will be in a good location, and undoubtedly will be modern and handsome. The land upon which it is to be built is to be leased from Mrs. Brown, who owns it. The various reports of the lodge officers showing the financial affairs of the organization to be in excellent shape, the increase in the funds for the year being over \$1,000. This sum has been invested by the trustees.

L. A. Bartlett, of this city, and N. Omsted, of Hana, Maui, were elected to membership, and the installation of officers for the new year was a feature of the evening. The new officers are G. W. R. King, N. G. Clifford, Charles K. G. J. A. Macoon, treasurer, C. T. Rodgers, R. S. N. G. Geo. A. Howard Jr., L. S. N. G. H. McKenzie, warden; E. S. Cutting, conductor; G. H. Goodman, L. L. S. C. F. Herick, janitor and inside guard; H. P. Roth, R. S. V. G.; L. H. Dee, sitting past grand.

Lepers to Dr. Hoffmann.

Dr. Walter Hoffmann was presented with a special yesterday the Kalihui Receiving Station by the inmates who have been under his care during the past year. During a visit which Dr. Hoffmann made to the institution yesterday the lepers presented him with a handsome polished coconut walking-stick, surmounted by a Kilauea half-dollar. A plate below the head bore the inscription: "To Dr. Hoffmann, from the Kalihui Receiving Station. The Director was taken by surprise but responded graciously."

BEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF HIS PENSION.

A Mexican War veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the silver-treatment of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension, for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Ben Naphthal, of Oiaa plantation, is in town visiting old friends. Naphthal was famous in his day at San Francisco, and has a good deal of his old vigor left.

MORE FROM PORTO RICO

Four Hundred Coming To the Islands.

THE EXAMINER EXPOSED

San Francisco Call Denounces Nauseating Fake Philanthropy of That Paper.

Commenting upon the fact that more Porto Ricans are coming to Hawaii and upon the miserable conduct of the San Francisco Examiner in preventing most of the last lot from reaching here, the Call, says editorially:

Dispatches from San Juan, Porto Rico, announce that the steamship Arkadia has sailed from Ponce for New Orleans, "having on board 400 Porto Ricans, sixty-five per cent of whom are women and children, destined for Hawaii."

That little item of news is a matter of some concern to the people of California, and particularly to those employed as workers in our farms and orchards. Not long ago, as will be well remembered, a number of Porto Ricans engaged for work in Hawaii were brought across the country. From the time it was known that they were coming, a yellow journal of this city began working up a sensation, charging that the Porto Ricans were being carried into slavery. By the exercise of its peculiar tactics it managed to induce a good many of the number to break their engagement to go to Hawaii, and to stop in this State. They were without money, without skill in our kinds of labor and could speak only Porto Rican Spanish. They thus became competitors with California labor and were of necessity compelled to accept any wages offered. Moreover, as may be clearly foreseen, they are likely to become charges upon the charity of the communities that receive them.

All such considerations were as nothing to the yellow journal. Having made a fake display of philanthropy by preventing the Porto Ricans from going to Hawaii, it then undertook to make money by providing work for them. The means by which it sought to do that without expense to itself are shown by the following telegram which it sent to the editor of the Coast Advocate:

San Francisco, Dec. 18.
George P. Schaefer, Halfmoon Bay, Cal.: Will you assist us in doing a kindness to stranded Porto Ricans by giving immediate employment or a good home for one of them?

Are mid-mannered, strong young men, speak only Spanish and can do plain manual labor. Telegraph answer.

Commenting upon the action of the yellow journal, the Coast Advocate says: "It created a hullabaloo, stopped the men and women from going to occupations where they could have earned a comfortable livelihood, and where they would doubtless be much better off than in the land they left; and now appeals to the public in well turned phrases to assume the care of the unfortunate whom its grasping lust for trade has thrown helpless and penniless among a strange people of whose ways and customs they are intensely ignorant. . . . If this bombast in the journalistic field were sincere in its efforts for the amelioration of the condition of these people, why does it not send them back to their own country, announce the fact that it has done so, and await the praise that might be bestowed were the public satisfied that the act arose from a disinterested motive?"

After a further exposure of the methods of the yellow journal, the Coast Advocate goes on to say: "Many times in the past people who could not afford to give five cents without imposing hardships upon their own, have been cajoled into giving five or more dollars to some protégé of the yellow journal; and concludes by saying: 'It is time this incubus upon the American journalistic world should be called down. It is nauseating.'

That is the record made up by the yellow journal in dealing with the first number of Porto Ricans engaged to work in Hawaii; and now another company of Porto Ricans are on their way toward this city. Surely it will be worth while for the public authorities, the labor unions and all concerned to see to it that none of them be stopped in this State to be either placed as competitors with our own workers or else used as cheap uneducated labor. One fact of that kind is had enough. Let us not have another.

A Miles City, Mont., dispatch says: A telephone message from Otter, Custer county, says eleven men stampeded 900 sheep, killing the whole band. The sheep belonged to R. R. Selway, the largest owner in Eastern Montana, and probably were driven off a precipice.

ALFRED HARMSWORTH EDITS THE N. Y. WORLD FOR A DAY

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Newspaper workers on Park Row wore a broad grin this morning over the very odd appearance of the new century World, which is published for this day only by Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of the London Daily Mail, in accordance with his advanced ideas of new century journalism. The World would not be recognized by its best friend. It resembles an old-fashioned drug store almanac, is four columns wide, nearly a yard long, and consists of thirty-two pages. But it was not in the appearance of the paper that he made the most radical changes. That came in the treatment of the news itself. When he finished at 3 o'clock this morning there was hardly a dry eye in the house over the way in which he had handled some of the things dearest to the heart of an American newspaper man.

Mr. Harmsworth cheerfully walked into the managing editor's office at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the paper became his. In fifteen minutes he had the paper decapitated, cast aside the display type, annihilated subheads, massacred the ubiquitous freak and put the art department out of commission.

THE CUDAHY KIDNAPING CASE

Attempts to Frighten Cudahy From His Pursuit of Abductors.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—The bandits who kidnaped Edward Cudahy Jr. and returned him unharmed upon the payment of \$25,000 ransom now threaten to kill the boy if his father does not withdraw the offer of \$25,000 for their capture.

Edward Cudahy, father of the boy, today made public the letter he received through the mails the day following the return of the boy. He was advised by the attorneys to give it to the police in the hope that it would help them in running down the miscreants.

Cudahy says he will not be coerced into silence or inaction, but deems it his duty to society to push the search for the kidnapers.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—John Smith, an employee of the Schneiderwind broom factory, has positively identified Pat Crowe as the man who rented the Schneiderwind house, in which Eddie Cudahy was held by his kidnapers. This is the first positive recognition of any of the bandits.

Detectives today verified the Smith story and are now satisfied beyond doubt of Crowe's connection with the abduction. Smith has lived in Omaha twelve years and has known Crowe for much of that time.

TWO SOCIETIES UNITED.

Kalalaina and Aloha Aina Merged in the Independent Party.

At a meeting held at the headquarters of the Young Hawaiians' Institute yesterday, the two societies known as Aloha Aina and Kalalaina were merged into the Independent Home Rule party. Delegates from all the islands were present, and the occasion was one of great enthusiasm. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Rev. J. Lelewi, asking the blessing of God upon the work of the convention, and D. K. Kalauokalani, Senator-elect from the Fourth Senatorial District, was in the chair. He made a brief address, outlining the purpose of the meeting, and dwelling upon the importance of the meeting.

He said that he, as president of the Kalalaina Society, and J. K. Kaula, as president of the Aloha Aina, had tried to do their duty, and that what had been their duty, they might say that there had been much fruit. They had succeeded in sending a Hawaiian as representative to Congress, and with him had sent a young Hawaiian as secretary. This, he said, was a thing to be proud of—to have sent two educated Hawaiians to Washington to work in the interests of Hawaii, in the framing of the laws for our great country—America.

J. K. Nakookoo was chosen secretary pro tem, and after appointing Messrs. Mahoe, Uahinu, Kallimal, Oili and Waielua a committee on credentials, a short recess was taken. When the meeting was again called to order Mr. Mahoe announced forty-three delegates present: Hawaii, 4; Maui, 6; Molokai, 2; Oahu, 27, and Kauai, 4.

Kaula made an address, going over the history of the two societies, and speaking of the work they had done since they were brought together in 1897 at Washington, where they both took a fight annexation. Since that time they had stood together for joint work in the interests of the islands, and that now the two societies were to be lost in one—the Independent Home Rule party.

The report of Mr. Kaula was unanimously adopted. David Kupihia, delegate from Oahu, made an objection to the proceedings, on the ground that nearly all present were delegates from the Kalalaina Society, and that the Aloha Aina had hardly a voice. His objection was overruled, and the work went ahead. The following resolution was voted upon, and was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is a well known fact that at the present time there are but three political parties in the Territory of Hawaii, and that one of these is the Independent Home Rule party, which was established by the Aloha Aina and Kalalaina societies, therefore, the societies known as the Aloha Aina and Kalalaina societies are hereby merged into one party to be known hereafter as the Independent Home Rule party, and

Be it further resolved, that the societies known as the Aloha Aina and Kalalaina societies are hereby done away with forever.

When the vote had been taken Mr. Kalauokalani rose and thanked the convention for their unanimous adoption of the report. He said it was certainly a glad day when the two great Hawaiian political organizations found themselves working hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder.

Secretary Nakookoo read the constitution and by-laws of the Independent Home Rule party, and they were considered section by section.

Down Again

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ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Surveyor W. A. Wall and assistants left for Kau yesterday to begin the survey for the Kona-Kau Railway.

"WHOLE ISLAND" CITY VOTED DOWN

Republican Charter Committee Has a Hot Session.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

THE Republicans have their way there will be established a city and county government for the territory known interchangeably as the district of Honolulu and the district of Kona.

This very simple statement of what was done at last night's meeting of the Republican Charter Committee covers the entire proceedings, which lasted over three hours and which was marked by one of the most acrimonious parliamentary discussions ever witnessed outside of the Legislative hall.

The majority of the Committee on Draft did not prove to be backed by a majority of the Charter Committee, but being good parliamentarians they died hard and it required five votes on practically the same subject matter to convince them of the fact that they were in the minority.

The key to the whole situation was in the following offered by Mr. Philip L. Weaver and which was finally incorporated in the report of the Committee of Draft as adopted:

"We recommend that the area or boundaries of the proposed municipality (of Honolulu) be confined to the district of Kona as it now exists and be known as the city and county of Honolulu, and that the Legislative branch of such municipal government be so defined as to give to them the power to define from time to time the area within the district of Kona as to which of those ordinances peculiar to a thickly settled district shall apply."

The last clause refers to fire limits, paving limits, lighting limits, etc. The Republican Charter Committee was called to order at 7:45 last evening with the following members present:

J. H. Fisher, chairman; W. R. Sims, secretary pro-tem; J. A. Gilman, treasurer; C. Bolte, J. H. Boyd, Geo. A. Davis, A. V. Gear, G. L. Huddy, Enoch Johnson, J. L. Kaulukou, L. L. McCandless, E. A. Mott-Smith, Chas. Notley, J. G. Pratt, W. C. Roe, W. R. Sims, Ed Towse, W. O. Smith, T. McCants Stewart, F. T. P. Waterhouse, P. L. Weaver, C. M. White, C. B. Wilson.

There was a wait of about five minutes for Clarence M. White, on whose account the vote on the question of the evening had been largely postponed. However, on Mr. White's arrival the chairman of the statistics committee desired to make a report and although Mr. White already had the floor, the chair ruled that the report of the statistics committee was first in order.

E. A. Mott-Smith, chairman of the statistics committee, reported on the cost of maintenance of government in the districts of Kona and outside districts as well. The committee had first proceeded upon the assumption that the city would extend from the fertilizer works at Kaili to Kaimukul and from the sea to about the level of the water works. Part of the figures were for two years and part for one year. Part were based on actual expenditures and part on estimated needs as put in by the departments of the government. Some of the figures are: Police, Honolulu, \$36,000; outer districts, \$3,500; public works, for the next two years, current for Honolulu, \$398,000; permanent improvements, Honolulu, \$612,000, outer districts, current and permanent, \$15,000; public health, Honolulu, past year, \$98,365; outer districts, \$2,400. Mr. Boyd of this committee stated that the estimates for the next year would be likely to be less on account of the reduction in salaries in the Board of Health. Public instruction, Honolulu, one year, \$302,000; outer districts, \$3,000.

A small parliamentary skirmish was started over whether the committee should be instructed as to whether they should now confine their research to figures for Honolulu proper or take in the whole island and the "biggest city on earth" contingent scored one defeat.

Clarence M. White then read the following paper on the question of municipal government and the proper boundaries of the city of Honolulu, which embodies so much of the sentiment of the meeting as finally expressed in the vote that it is reproduced in full.

Congress has granted to the Hawaiian Islands an Organic Act. We are now citizens of a Territory and have entered upon the probationary period preceding Statehood. Allowing for requisite population, the duration of this period depends upon ourselves. The test for Statehood is ability for self-government. Every territory starts with a Centralized government appointed by the President and his Governor. The people are entrusted with legislation within the limits of the Organic Act. They are entrusted with further power, they demonstrate capacity for its exercise. A territory being the childhood of a state, Congress intends that it shall enter at once upon its growth. Before the government of a territory can be entrusted to its people, they must demonstrate by schemes of local administration their qualifications for larger administration.

While Congress has made provision for territorial officers, it has left to our legislation the limits and details of their duties. The Centralization provided for us is really temporary and provisional. To assume otherwise would be to assume that our citizens have not the qualifications for self-government and that Hawaii is a mere Colony. Centralization can never take us into Statehood. We must develop and demonstrate our capacity for the discharge of the high duties of American citizenship before we can have all its privileges conferred upon us. To have our voices heard we must make them heard. To maintain and submit to Centralization is to admit incapacity.

Decentralization means progress, growth and strength. Appointive officers are independent of the electorate and therefore not in touch with it. To have a satisfactory government we must have a responsible one—one responsible to the great majority which places it in power. Such a government is the ultimate destiny of these islands. Even the power now exercised by the President of the United States will be transferred to our people. When? Why? when we have demonstrated

Mr. Weaver was often interrupted and most of the questions were fired at him unceremoniously. He stood the test in good shape, however, and succeeded in finishing his argument, but not in the ten minutes allowed under the rules. At one point Mr. Stewart was of the opinion that W. O. Smith was asking questions without the formality of asking the permission of the chair or the consent of the speaker and was interrupted by Mr. Stewart with the remark, "I won't let our side be run down." The sentiment expressed the intentions of the "whole island" people in a nutshell.

It was objected that if there was a city and county of Honolulu that the things which the city now gets the Territory to pay for would have to come out of the city's pocket, but Weaver cited the instance of the almshouse of San Francisco, which costs \$80,000 to maintain and of which the state of California pays \$40,000 on the theory that tramps congregate in the city from all over the state.

W. O. Smith renewed his arguments of the previous meeting and said he favored the Weaver proposition but considered that whatever this committee did the Legislature would be perfectly free to do as they liked in the matter and it was better to find out what the people of the city desired and go before the Legislature with a proposition backed by the community than to put up some plan that would be sure to fall of adoption.

A. V. Gear rather favored the Weaver plan, although he signed the famous "whole island" report. He said the idea was to prevent the city of Honolulu being burdened with two sets of officers to perform essentially the same duties.

J. H. Boyd favored dropping the whole matter and leaving it to the Legislature to appoint a commission to report at a later date for the purpose of organizing not only a city government for Honolulu but a county government for all the divisions of the Territory. He feared that if the Honolulu city charter was passed and the rest of the island and the other islands were not divided into counties that the cost of maintaining the Territorial government would fall too heavily on the city of Honolulu and make taxation very high. He said as it is, Honolulu has the best of it. Koloaloa for instance pays \$28,000 in taxes and gets less than \$3000 expended in her borders.

A. V. Gear said that the plan was to simply adopt the present laws of the Territory and apply them to the city. He said that Hawaii had already some of the best municipal legislation in the world that it had been copied after Glasgow, which was one of the best organized and best conducted cities in the world. He said, however, that if counties were not to be erected at this Legislature on the other islands he would favor a city of Honolulu of the smallest possible size. He said the necessity for city government lay in the fact that city government was representative and direct from the people.

It was found that Honolulu could under the Organic Act only vote bonds for about \$300,000 and the Territory \$700,000 to \$800,000 per year with a total bonded indebtedness not to exceed \$5,000,000.

W. C. Roe was in favor of action immediately and the institution of a municipal government at the earliest possible date.

After another running parliamentary fight, J. G. Pratt, who wrote the report of the majority of the committee on draft and who was entitled under parliamentary law to close the debate, succeeded in getting the floor, but only on the pending motion, which was to recommit the whole matter to the committee on draft with instructions to confer with the independent charter committee and report next Friday evening.

He was shut off by the objection of J. L. Kaulukou at the expiration of ten minutes, but was promptly given all the time he wanted by vote of the committee.

He made a very able argument and brought out some new points. He said that the Federal government paid for the cost of the Territorial government in the way of Governor, Secretary, Legislature, Courts, etc., and that county governments were established in all the islands the form could be easily modeled after the present Territorial government with only necessary changes and would consequently give a government with which the people would easily become familiar. He declared that the people of Hawaii would demand county government, and possibly four counties might be made of the big island. He said the division of the Territorial government property, which was very valuable and which would be very hard to divide between the city of Honolulu and the county of Oahu, could be very easily divided between the Territory and the city and county of Honolulu as comprising the whole island. He thought that himself, living on Pacific Heights might not get city lights for a good long time any more than would Wai-lua yet he would get benefits which he was willing as a property holder to pay for and that the property all over the island would be benefited by incorporation to its value.

His able argument was of no avail, however, and for the fourth time the committee voted against a city to cover the entire island and incidentally against having a conference with the independent charter committee at this stage of the proceedings, as the Republicans were not yet decided what they wanted themselves and could not therefore go into conference intelligently.

A PROMINENT CHICAGO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago vice president Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At 25¢ per tin.



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